

### **Amendments to the Specification:**

Please replace the paragraph on page 8, line 27 through page 9, line 7 with the following:

Figure 2 depicts generation of a measured projection image by apparatus 12 when the source 22 is positioned at one focus (e.g., of a computed tomography apparatus, a computed tomosynthesis apparatus, or otherwise). X-rays emitted by the source travel through the imaged volume 39 and impinge on the sensor array 20 in a *cone beam*. A *cone beam* is defined as a collection of rays that diverged from a local point source. Those rays are detected by cells in the 2D sensor array 20 and output, typically, as pixels whose values correspond to the incident ray intensity. Rays passing through tissue in the breast are absorbed to an extent that depends on the volume and relative density of the intervening tissue. This results in *transmission or emission shadow* [[39]] 38 of varied intensity at the sensor array 20. This transmission or emission shadow is a classic 2D x-ray image. It is that intensity variation, recorded in the pixel values of the 2D sensor array 20 for taken at each x-ray source focus, which is analyzed by digital data processor 26 to reconstruct the imaged volume 39, which is drawn here with its constituent volumetric elements, or voxels.